American Recorder.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

———"Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

NO. 378.] WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1823. [VOL. VIII.

PRINTED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION,)
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

MIDWAY ACADEMY
BETWEEN
Louisburg & Warrenton.

THE EXAMINATION took place on the 12th & 13th inst. which closed the 2d Session. The Exercises of the School will be resumed on the first Monday in January, under the superintendency of the Subscriber, with suitable Assistants. The course of Education at our University is strictly pursued, in preparing Students for any of the CLASSES of COLLEGE.

Board (including every necessary, but Candles)	$.40 *pr. Ses.*
Tuition - - - -	$.10 *pr. Ses.*

Books, Stationary & Candles furnished at the Petersburg retail prices, when requested by Parents and Guardians.

MIDWAY,

Yields to no part of the State in point of health; having escaped during the present year without a single case of fever, notwithstanding the very general prevalence of sickness, even in the most healthy places.

The Subscriber pledges himself to continue that attention to the literary proficiency and moral deportment of his pupils, which, has hitherto given such general satisfaction to his Patrons.

C. A. HILL, A. M.

Dec. 10, 1822.———4i375

FEMALE SCHOOL.

ELIZABETH CANNON tenders her services to the inhabitants of Washington and its vicinity as an Instructress of children, and purposes opening a

SCHOOL for MISSES,

in the building next door west of Doctor M'Cullough's residence, on the first Monday in January—The terms are,

Spelling, Reading, & plain Sewing,	*$3 per quart'r*
Geography, Grammar, Writing, and fine Needle Work,	*$4 per quart'r*

Mrs. C. assures those who may be disposed to patronise her School, that every attention will be given, as well to the morals as to the literary attainments of the children committed to her care.

Dec. 20, 1822—tf375

BROKE OUT IN A
New Place!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has once more returned from New-York, and has opened one door West of his Old Stand, where he has on hand, a good assortment of English, West-India, & American

GOODS.

LIKEWISE,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Crockery & Glassware:
All of which, he will sell CHEAP for Cash
JOSEPH S. HOMES.

☞ *Cash and the highest prices given for* FURS.

Nov. 29, 1822.——tf 372

State of North-Carolina,
BEAUFORT COUNTY.
James S. Blount vs. Pink A. Edwards.
Original Attachment.

Returned before me by Samuel W. Lucas, one of the Constables of said County—"Levied on one half of a House owned by Thomas Trotter & Pink A. Edwards the defendant, on the lot formerly owned by Nathaniel Gibbs, dec'd. commonly called the Brick Tavern Lot:"

I have agreeably to law, staid the proceedings in this Suit for the space of thirty days—at the end of which time, if the Defendant does not appear and plead, Judgment final will be given against him.—Washington, Dec. 16, 1822.

75

BENJ. WILLIAMS, J. P.

State of North-Carolina,
BEUFORT COUNTY.
Francis Ridley, *by his agent W. W. Rodman,*
vs.
Overton Seawell.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Returned before me by Wm. L. Lavender one of the Constables of said County, "*Levied on a Horse, Chair Harness & Cloaths.*" This, is therefore, to give notice, that I have staid the proceedings in this suit agreeably to Act of Assembly, for the space of thirty days—at the end of which time, if the defendant does not appear and plead, final Judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's claim, with cost of suit. Given under my hand this 1st January, 1823.

RICHARD H. BONNER, J. P

Pr. Fee $1.50—4:376

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
BEAUFORT COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,
November Term, 1822.
Original Attachment.

Samuel McGehee, *vs.* Wm. H. Clay. } *Levied on a Horse at A. Raven's, also on one at Lewis Leroy's, also on one Riding Chair at J. Selby's.*

IT is ordered by the Court that publication be made for the space of three months, successively in the 'American Recorder' newspaper, printed in the Town of Washington, that unless the said Wm. H. Clay be and appear before the said Court at the next term, to-wit, on the Monday next before the last Monday in Febuary next, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, the said Plaintiff will be permited to proceed to judgment by default.

Attest, THOMAS SMAW, *Clk.*

Pr's Fee $5

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
BEAUFORT COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,
November Term, 1822.
Original Attachment.

Benj. Runyon & Co. *vs.* Leland & Brothers. } *Nath'l J. Oliver summoned as Garnishee.*

THE Court being satisfied that the said Leland & Brothers are inhabitants of another State, do order, that publication be made for the space of three months successively in the 'American Recorder' newspaper printed in the town of Washington, that unless the said Leland & Brothers make their personal appearance before the said Court, at the next term to-wit. on the Monday next before the last Monday in February next, and replevy and plead to issue, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to Judgment by default against them.

Attest, THOMAS SMAW, *Clk.*

Pr's Fee $5

15$ reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber about the 10th Dec. ult. a negro woman, namod

RUTH.

She is about 21 years old; & is well known in this town having lived with Joseph B. Stickney, Esq. for a considerable time—she was recently purchased from Mr. Hector Scott of Hyde County, where she is no doubt now lurking.

The above reward will be immediately paid on delivery of said negro to the Subscriber, living about 3 miles from Washington.

All persons are forwarned from harboring, employing or carrying her off, under the penalty of the law.

STEPHEN OWENS.

Jan. 9, 1823——tf 377

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman and Child—She is an uncommonly strong and good field hand—Her child is a boy of about three years old. Apply to the PRINTER.

PRINTING,

Of all descriptions, neatly executed at this Office, immediately opposite the Store of Mr. Edward Quin, Main-Street.

Notice.
The Copartnership of CUSHING & BONNER

terminated on the 15th December, in consequence of the death of Mr. Charles Cushing.

All persons indebted to the late firm are called upon for a settlement of their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be granted; and those having claims are requested to present them for liquidation, to

JOSEPH BONNER,
Surviving Partner.

Jan. 9.——tf377

BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber would gladly sell on very reduced and accommodating terms, the following property—Two tracts of

LAND,

containing one hundred and fifty acres, lying in JACKSON'S SWAMP in the county of Beaufort and about four miles below Bath—ALSO, a tract on Goose Creek containing between fifty and sixty acres. If application be made to me, great bargains can be had in said property.

Apply to the subscriber at the residence of Mr. Miles Chauncy, near Washington, where he purposes remaining for a few weeks.

HARMOND ADAMS.

January 9, 1823.——2ip377

A DESCRIPTION
OF THE
Prison Tread-Mill,
Now in successful operation at New-York.

The wheel is attached to a building, containing the necessary machinery for grinding corn and dressing the flour, also rooms for storing it, &c. On one side of the building, a pipe passes up to the roof, on which is a large cast iron reservoir, capable of holding some thousand gallons of water, for the use of the prison.—This reservoir is filled by means of a forcing pump machinery below, connected with the principal axis which works the machinery of the mill: this axis or shaft passes under the pavement of the several yards, and, working by means of universal joints, at every turn communicates with the tread-wheel of each class.

The wheel is exactly similar to a common watar-wheel; the tread-boards upon its circumference are, however, of considerable length, so as to allow sufficient standing room for a row of from ten to twenty persons upon the wheel. Their weight, the first moving power of the machine, produces the greatest effect when applied upon the circumference of the wheel at or near the level of its axle; to secure therefore, this mechanical advantage, a scseen of boards is fixed up in an inclined position above the wheel, in order to prevent the prisoners from climbing or stepping up higher than the level required. A hand rail is fixed upon this screen, by holding which they retain their upright position upon the revolting wheel.

By means of steps, the gang of prisoners ascend at one end, and when the requisite number range themselves upon the wheel, it commences its revolution. The effect, then, to every individual, is simply that of ascending an endless flight of steps, their combined weight acting upon every successive stepping board, precisely as a streem of water upon the float-boards of a water-wheel.

During this operation, each prisoner gradually advances, from the end at which he mounted towards the opposite end of the wheel, from the last man, taking his turn, descends for rest, another prisoner immediately mounting as before to fill up the number required, without stopping the machine. The interval of rest may then be proportioned to each man, by regulating the number of those required to work the wheel, with the whole number of the gang—thus if twenty out of twenty-four are obliged to be upon the wheel, it will give to each man intervals of rest amounting to 12 minutes in every hour of labour. Again, by varying the number of men upon the wheel, or the work inside the mill, so as to increase or diminish its velocity, the degree of hard labour or exercise to the prisoner may also be regulated.

To provide regular & suitable employment for prisoners sentenced to hard labour has been attended with considerable difficulty in many places; the invention of the Discipline Mill has removed the difficulty, and it is confidently hoped, that as its advantages and effects become better known, the introduction of the mill will be universal in Houses of Correction.—As a species of prison labour, it is remarkable for its simplicity. It requires no previous instruction; no task-master is necessary to watch over the work of the prisoners; neither are materials or instruments put into their hands that are liable to waste or misapplication, or subject to wear or tear; the internal machinery of the mill, being inaccessible to the prisoners, is placed under the management of skilful and proper persons, one or two at most being required to attend a process which keeps in steady and constant employment from ten to two hundred or more prisoners at one and the same time, which can be suspended and renewed as often as the regulations of the prison render it necessary, and which imposes equality of labour on every individual employed, no one upon the wheel being able, in the least degree, to avoid his proportion.

The *classification*, also, of the prisoners according to offences, &c. may be adhered to in the adoption of these discipline wheels; the same wheel or the same connected shafts, can be easily made to pass into distinct compartments, in which the several classes may work in separate parties.

As the mechanism of these Tread-Mills is not of a complicated nature, the regular employment they afford is not likely to be frequently suspended for want of repairs to the machinery; and should the supply of corn, &c. at any time fall off, it is not necessary that the labour of the prisoners should be suspended, nor can they be aware of the circumstance; the supply of hard labour may therefore be considered as unfailing.

With regard to the expence of these machines, it may be observed, that although their original cost may, in some instances, appear heavy, the subsequent advantage from their adoption, in point of economy, is by no means inconsiderable, and it is derived in a manner which must be most satisfactory to those who have the important charge and responsible control of these public establishments, viz. from the diminution in the numbar of persons committed. Such have been the result already experienced where this species of corrective discipline is enforced.—The saving (in consequence of the reduction in the number of criminals) in the public charges for their apprehension, committal, conviction and maintenance, cannot but be considerable.

It is unnecessary to occupy much time in proving the advantage which the invention of the Stepping Mill presents as a species of *preventive punishment.* Although but very recently introduced, the effects of its dicipline have in every instance proved eminently useful in decreasing the number of commitments. As a corrective punishment, the disciplino of the Stepping Mill has had a most salutary effect upon the prisoners, and is not likely to be easily forgotten; while it is an occupation which by no means interferes with, nor is calculated to lessen the value of, those branches of prison regulation which provide for the moral and religious improvement of the criminal.

When the machinery of the mill has attained its proper speed, certain balls rise by their centrifugal force, so as to draw a box below the reach of a bell handle, which will then cease to ring a bell, placed in some convenient situation for the purpose. But should the men at the wheels cease to keep up the requisite speed in the mill-work, the ball will decend, and a projecting pin on the box, striking the handle, placed on the proper situation for that purpose, will continue to ring a bell, till they go on again properly; and, by this means a certain check will be kept on the labourers, and the governor or task-master apprised, even at a distance, that the full work is not performed.

THE MAILS.

The non-intercourse is removed, and last evening the post brought us four northern mails, but which furnish little interesting matter for our readers; such as we have noticed in a hasty glance over the columns of the different papers, (time not allowing further) we have selected. Unless we are destined to remain another fortnight without a mail, we hope to be enabled to render our next more interesting.

General Smyth & John Q. Adams—Most of our readers will remember this *redoubtable* General, not long since in an address to his constituents bore very hard and we conceived most unjustly, on the distinguished statesman above named, who has noticed the attack in a manner that does credit to his feelings and talents. We remember the General of old, whilst on the northern frontiers seemed to flourish much more with his pen than the sword, neither of which gained him more credit then, than the former has gained him in this late assault.—"People in glass houses"—but we presume the General has heard the proverb, although it would seem to have slipped his memory.

FOR THE RECORDER.

Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur.

The word *baptise*, about which so much has been, for ages, written and wrangled, is declared by different sects of christians, to mean just what they please to appropriate to the word, to support their own peculiar doctrines and tenets. But let an impartial and unbiased mind, divested of sectarian bigotry, examine and understand the original word in *Greek*, and compare all its various bearings and uses in the different parts of the Greek Testament; and to such a mind, it will appear so *very* plain that "he who runs may read," and understand rightly too. Within a few years past it was my fortune to have under my care a son of the Hon. John W. Epes of Virginia. This youth was studying the Greek language, and after making very little progress in the testament, he was brought to encounter the Greek verb *baptizo*. And—said he to me, sir, is this the word about which methodists, baptists and other christians have so long and so violently disputed? When informed that it was, he exclaimed in an extacy of wonder and admiration—indeed, sir, they are *all* right, for baptizo means, to *immerse* and to *sprinkle*, to *plunge* and to *pour*, to *dip* and to *duck*, to *sink* and to *steep*, to *besprinkle* and to *bathe*, to *put under water* and to *purify*, to *overwhelm* and to *rinse*, to *colour* and to *moisten*, to *purge* and to *wash*, or *any other way* in which water may be externally applied"!——Such is the power of *truth* when breaking in upon an unbiassed and unprejudiced mind.

ALPHA.

[☞ Our correspondent "Alpha," we have no doubt, well understands the various meanings and bearings of the elastic word *baptizo*—And that *he* may know *too*, the mode or modes of baptism as practised by the methodists throughout the world, we subjoin the following; which is extracted from the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church—

Then the Minister shall take the Child into his Hands, and say to the Friends of the Child,

Name this Child.

And then naming it after them, he shall sprinkle or pour water upon it, or if desired, immerse it in water, saying,

N. I baptise thee, &c.

The Ministration of Baptism to such as are of Riper Years.

Then shall the Minister take each Person to be baptised by the Right Hand; and placing him conveniently by the Font, according to his discretion, shall ask the Name; and then shall sprinkle or pour water upon him (or if he shall desire it, shall immerse him in water) saying,

N. I baptise thee, &c.

We consider the above extracts sufficiently prove the liberality of the methodists in this particular.

EDITOR.]

CONGRESS.

No important business has yet been transacted in congress, unless in relation to acts for the suppression of piracy. The session can only last seven weeks longer, and it is not likely that any matter of great interest will be decided upon. An important report, however, may be expected from the committee of ways and means, for amending the tariff with a view to revenue—and we learn also, that the committee on manufactures made a report on the subject with which they were charged, on Thursday last.

Niles' Reg.

The Legislature of South-Carolina adjourned on the 21st ult. having passed twenty six acts. A law was passed allowing the enlistment of 150 men, to serve as a standing body for the protection of Charleston. A State loan is to be opened for $200,000 at 5 per cent. interest. The owners of slaves executed for the late negro plot are to receive the usual compensation for such losses under the law, $122. Pinceel is to receive $1000 and to be exempt from taxation, and Scott is to receive $500 with a like exemption. Col. Prioleau's and Major Wilson's slaves are to be freed with the consent of their masters, and to receive $50 per annum for their lives.

A CONVENTION.

[illegible] members of the General Assembly as were in favor of this measure have held two meetings on the subject. At the first, a committee of five was appointed to bring the business before another meeting in proper form. The last meeting was held on the evening of yesterday week, when a number of Resolutions were adopted expressive of its views, and recommending to the people to chose Delegates to meet in this city, on the 2d Monday of November next, for the purpose of devising a suitable plan for bringing the subject before them. A general Committee of Correspondence, and a County Corresponding Committee, were appointed. The proceedings at length, as directed, will appear in the next Register.

Ral. Reg.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE PIRATES.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 31.

We have been informed that Com. Porter expected to leave New York for Norfolk on Sunday last with a steam boat of 130 tons, and an elegant ship—these will complete the squadron. If the success of the Commodore's operations should correspond with the celerity of his movements, danger from pirates will not long continue, as it is now, the most prominent in the calculation of risks at our Insurance Office.

Fed. Gaz.

We perceive it stated under the Charleston, head, that the English fleet, which it was supposed was intended to be stationed some time in the West India Seas, for the suppresssion of piracy, has suddenly left the Havana, two larger vessels having gone to England, and the cutter to one of the British Islands. Why is this! [Pet Rep

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.

It is rumored and believed, that a strong desire exists in Cuba to declare itself independent, under the auspices of the United States. It is further said, that overtures to this effect will, in all probability, be soon submitted to our government.—*Courier.*

BRAZIL.

Five American seamen have been released at Rio Janeiro, through the exertions of C. Raguet, esq. our consul there, after having been confined twenty two months in a prison ship.

Niles' Reg.

FROM HAVANA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, to a Representative in Congress.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 23.

We have an arrival from Havana this morning, with accounts of a commotion there, occasioned by a late election or appointment of Deputies to the Cortes. It seems, the acting Governor, having pursued a course contrary to the wishes of the European Spaniards, was about to be deposed by them, when the Creoles of the country rose *en masse*, (report says 7000) and came down to the City, mounted and armed, when the other party relinquished their points. An attempt had been made by a party to possess themselves forcibly of a schooner fitted out for the coast of Africa, no doubt with a view of converting her into a pirate, but had been repulsed with some loss. One or two American vessels had also been robbed in the harbor. The English squadron were at anchor on the 10th instant, off Point Texas."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

We have accounts from France to the 19th of November. The congress of Verona had not broken up, as was reported in London on the 7th Nov. on the contrary, it was in active operation, discussing projects, dispatching couriers, &c. Spain continued in a very unsettled state; and it was rumored that the Fr. army of observation was about entering the Spanish territory. The triumph of the Greeks over their cruel enemies, remained no longer doubtful, the Turks having been entirely driven from the Morea, with immense slaughter.

Pet. Rep.

The following petition from *Peter Harris*, one of the Catawba tribe of Indians, was presented, a few days ago, in the South Carolina legislature:

"*To the Councils of South-Carolina,*

I am one of the lingering embers of an almost extinguished race—our graves will soon be our habitation. I am one of the few stalks that still remain in the field, when the tempest of the revolution is past. *I fought against the British for your sake*—the British have disappeared, and *you are free*; yet from me, the British took nothing—nor have I gained any thing by their defeat. I pursue the deer for my subsistence—the deer are disappearing, and I must starve. God ordained me for the forest, and my habitation is the shade—but the strength of my arm decays, and my feet fail in the chase. The hand which fought for your liberty, is now open for your relief.—In my youth, I bled in battle that you might be independent—let not my heart, in my old age, bleed for the want of your commiseration. (Signed)

PETER HARRIS.

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The expenses of the United States for Foreign Ministers, since the year 1800, according to papers laid before Congress at the late session, are as follows, viz

For Salaries,	$853,456
Outfits,	265,500
Returns,	59,825
Contingencies,	141,296
Total,	1,319,877

As there have been some mistatements in the papers on the subject of the salaries of our Ministers, &c. abroad, we have copied the following from the Register of 1822. Besides the annual salary given to Ministers, &c. they are allowed an outfit of $9000 and a return of $2250; whether they are gone for a shorter or longer term.

In London—Richard Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, salary $9000 per annum. John Adams Smith, Secretary of Legation, $2000 per annum.

In Paris—Albert Gallatin, Envoy, &c. $9000. Dan'l Sheldon, Secretary, $2000.

In St. Petersburgh—Henry Middleton, Envoy, &c. $9000. Charles Pinckney, Secretary, $2000.

In Madrid—John Forsyth, Envoy, &c. $9000. Thomas L. L. Brent, Secretary, $2000.

In Lisbon—Henry Dearborn, Envoy, &c. $9000. David L. Child, Secretary, $2000.

In Amsterdam—Alexander H. Everett Charge des Affaires, $4500.

In Stockholm——Christopher Hughes, Charge des Affaires, $4500.

At Algiers—Mr Shaler, Consul General, has $4000 per annum.

At Tunis—Mr Stith, $2000.

At Tripoli—Mr Anderson, $2000.

At Tangiers—Mr Mullowny, $2000.

FOR THE RECORDER.

*To *** * ****

Shape alone let others prize,
And features of the fair;
I look for spirit in her eyes,
And meaning in her air.

The damask cheek and iv'ry arm
Shall ne'er my wishes win,
Give me an animated form,
That speaks a *mind* within.

A soul where glorious honor shines,
Where sense and sweetness move;
And angel innocence refines
The tenderness of love.

With power to heighten every joy
The fiercest rage control,
Diffusing mildness o'er the brow
And raptures thro' the soul.

These are the powers of beauty's charms
Without whose vital aid,
Unfinished, all the beauty seems,
And all her roses dead.

But how divinely shines the form
Where all these charms appear,
Then go, behold my * * *'s face,
And read them perfect there.

PETRARCH.

FOR THE RECORDER.

THE OLD MAID.

Hail spotless virgin! free from sin,
Sweet modest virgin, hail!
To gain whose person neat and thin,
None e'er could yet prevail.

Your slender arms, from flesh quite free,
I view with sweet delight;
Your waiste as spare, as spare can be,
Enchants my woud'ring sight.

In flowing numbers fain would I
Your matchless praises sing,
And let imagination fly,
On Fancy's soaring wing.

With crabbed looks and sour grimace,
You mope like owl or bat,
And with a most enchanting grace,
Purr like a tabby cat.

Your meager face drawn up so prim
Holds every heart secure;
And should you chance but *once* to grin,
'Tis death beyond a cure.

But here I stop—for my poor brain
Allows the task too hard;
To celebrate your vestal train,
Requires an abler bard.

J******N.

We haste to lay before our readers the Acts just passed by our Legislature for the encouragement of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.

An Act to promote Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures within this State.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the sum of five thousand dollars per year, to be raised in the manner hereinafter prescribed, for the term of two years from and after the passing of this act, shall be, and hereby is appropriated for the promotion of Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures within this State. That the said sum shall be distributed among the several counties in this State, in proportion to their federal numbers.

And be it further enacted, That wherever an Agricultural Society shall be formed in any one county, or in any two contiguous counties, and the members thereof shall annually procure or raise, by voluntary subscription, any sum of money, the President and Treasurer shall make and subscribe an affidavit of the facts of the formation of such Society, and of their having raised a certain sum, specifying the amount thereof; which affidavit shall be filed with the Comptroller of this State, who shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the payment of a sum, equal to the amount of such voluntary subscription; not in any case, however, exceeding the amount to which such county or counties would be entitled, according to the apportionment aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the several Agricultural Societies which may be formed in this State, shall select such and so many officers as they may deem proper, all of whom shall be practical farmers, none of whom however shall receive any emolument from his office, and it shall be the duty of such officers annually to regulate and award premiums on such articles and productions as they may deem best calculated to promote the Agricultural and Manufacturing interest of this State.

And be it further enacted, That each person to whom any premium shall be awarded for an agricultural product, shall make an accurate description of the process in cultivating the soil and in raising the crop, or of feeding the animal, as may be, and shall in all cases describe the nature of the soil, the kind & quantity of manure, the state thereof, and the time of the year in which applied, and deliver the same to the President of said Society.

And be it further enacted, That the several Presidents of said Society shall annually, within one week after the annual meeting of the Legislature, transmit all such reports or returns to the office of the Secretary of State, to be by him kept safely until demanded by the Board of Agriculture hereinafter named and organized.

And be it further enacted, That the several Presidents of the several Agricultural Societies within this State, or the Delegates to be chosen by each of said Societies, shall form a Board of Agriculture for this State, who, on the first Monday after the annual meeting of the Legislature, may convene in the capitol of the city of Raleigh, any five of whom shall form a quorum, may elect a President, Secretary, and such other officers as they may think proper, receive and examine all such reports and returns as aforesaid, & select for publication such of them, and such other essays as they may judge adviseable, and shall annually publish a volume, at the expence of the State, to be distributed by the said Agricultural Societies to the good people of the State, not exceeding 1500 copies of such volume; which President and Secretary shall continue in office during the continuance of this act.

And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of this State shall annually pay, on the warrant of the Governor, to the said Board of Agriculture, one thousand dollars, to enable them to purchase and distribute among the several Agricultural Societies, such useful seeds as they may deem proper, and to defray such other necessary expences to promote the objects of this act as are not otherwise provided for; and said Board shall annually account with the Comptroller for the expenditure of said money.

And be it further enacted, That all monies which may have been received since the 1st day of Nov. last past, or which may hereafter be received at the Treasury of this State on entries of vacant and unappropriated lands (excepting the Cherokee lands) and all balances now remaining, or which hereafter may accumulate in the hands of the Clerks of courts of record, unapplied for within three years after the receipt of the same, by the person legally entitled thereto, be, and the same are hereby

set apart and pledged to carry into effect the foregoing objects of this act.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each and every Clerk of any County Court, Superior Court of Law or Equity, or the Supreme Court within this State, at the first session of the Court of which he is Clerk, which shall sit after the first day of September next, and every 3 years thereafter, to produce to said court, a statement to be made on oath, of all monies remaining in his hands, and which were received by him officially three years previous thereto, specifying therein the amount of each separate claim, and the name of the person to whom the same is payable.

And be it further enacted, That the Clerks aforesaid shall, within a reasonable time after the foregoing statements are made, account with and pay over to the Public Treasurer, all the balances aforesaid which shall be held by him in trust for the legal claimants, but, while unapplied for, shall constitute a part of the fund created by this act.

And be it further enacted, That all persons who have been Clerks, or Deputy Clerks of any Court of Record in this State, shall account for the balances in their hands due to individuals, in the same manner as is herein required of Clerks now in office.

—

An Act supplementary to an Act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to promote Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures in this State."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff and Coroner of each county in this State, to pay the costs on all executions which shall be satisfied in the whole, or in part, to the Clerk of the Court from which such execution issued, and to no other person, on the second day of the term of said court. And any Sheriff making default therein, shall be fined the sum of twenty pounds, which fine shall be recovered in the name of the State by *scire facias*, in the same manner as other fines, and when collected, shall be paid into the office of said court, for the purposes herein directed.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all persons who have been Sheriffs or Coroners heretofore, and who have received costs on executions which are returned satisfied, or which they retain & have not paid the same into court, to pay all costs on such executions, to the Clerk of the Court from which such executions were issued, on or before the first day of November next, unless such Sheriff or Coroner shall make satisfactory proof, by his own oath or otherwise, to said court, that he has paid the whole costs that were in his hands to the persons entitled to receive the same.

And be it further enacted, That should any person who has been Sheriff or Coroner, neglect or refuse to pay all balances of costs on executions that have been, or are in his hands, to the Clerk of the Court from which such execution issued, as directed by the second section of this act, it shall be the duty of such Clerk to institute suit on the bond of such Sheriff or Coroner, for the purpose of recovering all such costs unaccounted for, which are, or ought to be in the hands of such Sheriff or Coroner. And all recoveries had on such suit shall be paid to the Clerk instituting the same. And it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General and the Solicitors in their Superior Courts, and of the County Solicitors in their Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to prosecute such suits to judgment.

Be it further enacted, That all sums of money recovered or received by the Clerk of any Court by virtue of this act, be an additional fund for the purpose of more fully carrying into effect the act to which this is a supplement; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Extract from "Europe," by a citizen of the United States.

"The Emperor ALEXANDER has been pronounced till lately, by general acknowledgment, a sincere friend of liberal political principles. They were transmitted to him by hereditary descent from his illustrious grandmother, the great Catherine; and by her direction he was placed in his youth under the care of a tutor, who was likely to strengthen these impressions. And a review of the emperor's administration, and of his personal language and conduct, will perhaps lead to the conclusion, that he really entertains in theory a partiality for liberal ideas; and this partiality is sufficiently strong to induce him to put them in practice, when it is not overpowered by other motives of superior weight. The misfortune is, that where the adoption of public measures depends wholly upon the decision of a single person, there is no security that a correct judgment will be formed of existing circumstances. No honest man would be hardy enough to trust himself with determining a private affair, in which his own interest was concerned: and the case of a despotic sovereign is infinitely more difficult, as he has not the opportunity of enlightening his mind by attending to the conflict of opinion, which is going on abroad, but of which only a suppressed and modified echo arrives at his ears. His political or personal interest warps his reason; and with honest intentions and liberal ideas, he rushes headlong into measures of the grossest and most violent oppression.—And the pitiful sophistry, which he employs in defending them before the public, proves that if it is sometimes not difficult for a man to impose upon other people, it is beyond comparison an easier task to impose upon himself.

The late change in the policy of the emperor Alexander in favour of illiberal notions of government is perhaps only apparent; and there are stoug indications in every part of his reign, that his liberality and magnanimity, however real, were never deeply seated enough to resist the force of immediate personal or political interest acting in an opposite direction.—If, as is generally supposed, he was privy to the act, which preceded his accession to the throne, his liberal and magnanimous feelings did not prevent him from taking part in the most atrocious crime that a mortal can commit; pardonable, I grant, if it were possible to pardon such an act from considerations of political necessity, but wholly and essentially inconsistent with a thoroughly upright character. Without dwelling upon this circumstance, in which his participation will always remain uncertain, the conquest of Finland was, under the circumstances, a measure of precisely the same character with the partition of Poland. The sort of enthusiasm, with which he attached himself for a time to the person and politics of Bonaparte, even to the extent of approving and co-operating in the attack on Spain, surpassed the measure of excusable complaince with existing circumstances. This feeling indeed continued, to all appearance, in full force, till Napoleon took pains to remove it by his own folly. Such an *engouement* for the person of a tyrant was quite inconsistent with a thorough and deep-felt liberality During the struggle with France, the state of Europe favoured and required the fullest development of liberal principles; and the emperor professed, and probably felt them in all their purity. But they did not prevent him at the peace, from sanctioning the outrage of the partition of Poland, and disturbing the balance of power in Europe by annexing that country to his dominions, granting it indeed at the same time a constitution, nominally liberal, but which, from the social condition of Poland, is and can be nothing but a name. And we now see that all his liberality and magnanimity have not prevented him from supporting the most wanton and violent aggression on the liberty of Italy, and from frowning severely and portentiously on that of Spain, Germany, and probably France; by his public documents and official declarations, from disowning and blaspheming all intelligible and honest notions of freedom in general.

All these circumstances argue either great insincerity, (a supposition, which the known personal character of the man renders improbable,) or a weak and wavering mind, incapable of reasoning and acting with consistency, or of resisting in practice the seduction of immediate interest They argue a wonderful aptitude for self deception; and in the private life of this monarch we see a combination of exalted sentiments and dissolute morals, which results from the same general cause. It is usual to allow to sovereigns an exemption from certain restraints, which public opinion imposes upon the rest of mankind; and I have no disposition to be more rigorous than others in this respect. Rut I may be allowed to observe, that the union of voluptuousness with mystical devotion proves a weak head as well as a warm heart; and these appear to be the two prominent points in the emperor's character, public and private. When, therefore, Mad. de Stael told him, that his character was a constitution to his empire, and his conscience a sufficient guarantee of it, she was acting, perhaps, unconsciously, the part of an elegant flatterer. Prudence, says Rousseau, with singular acuteness and precision, consists in avoiding the occurrence of difficult cases, and virtue in doing your duty when they happen. Without exacting of the emperor any more than human prudence, that would have been required to keep clear of difficulty in the times in which we live, it is evident enough, that he has but small claim to the praise of virtue, when thus understood. A few grains of common honesty and common sense would have taught him, that a son was not at liberty, in any circumstances, to dethrone and assassinate his father; that it was neither just nor generous to ravish from a brother-in-law in distress, a third of his dominions; that an emperor of Russia had employment enough at home, without undertaking to govern Poland, and control the politics of all the independent nations in Europe; and, finally, that a friend of liberal principles was very inconsistently employed in attempting to put these principles down by force of arms, wherever they make their appearance.

An eminent Grocery Company in Dublin, announce in the newspapers of that city, that they have whiskey on sale *which was drunk by his Majesty while in Ireland.*

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived.

Jan. 12th Schr. General Jackson, Cook, Mariegalante, Molasses to John Akenford.

Cleared.

Jan. 17th Schr. Franklin, Midyett, New York, Naval Stores by Wm. O'Cain, & J. Mastin & Son,

" Schr. Superior, E. Kelly, N. York, Naval Stores by E. & A. Taft.

—

Capt. Cook of the Sch. Gen'l Jackson, reports the arrival on the 26th Dec. at Marie Galante, the sch'r Volant, Burton, of Friendship, Maine, from Elizabeth-City, N. C. to sail for E. City in 50 days.

On the 20th Dec. the brig Superior, Shaw, of Wiscasset, went ashore on the west end of Marie Galante—Cargo and crew saved.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	*Per*	*D. C.*	*D. C.*	*Remarks.*
Bacon - -	lb.			
Butter - -		25	27	
Bees Wax -		33	35	
Brandy, French	gal.	2	2 50	dull
—— Apple -		50		
—— Peach -		1		
Corn - -	bush	55	60	sales
Cotton - -	lb.	10		
Coffee - -		30	32	
Candles - -		18		nominal
Cordage - -		12	15	
Flaxseed - -	bush	70		sales
Flour - -	bbl.	8	8 50	
Gin, Holland -	gal.	1 25	1 50	
—— Country -		50	55	nominal
Glass 10 by 12 -	50 ft.	6 25		
—— 8 by 10 -		4 50	5	
Iron, country bar	lb.	5		sales
—— swedes -		6		
Lumber, Flooring		14		sales
Inch boards -	M	8 50	9	
Scantling -		7	8	
Shingles 22 inch		1 70	1 80	
Staves W O hhd		16	18	
—— R. O. do.		7	8	
—— W O. bbl.		7	8	
Head. W. O. hhd		16	18	
Lard - -	lb.	8	9	
Lead, bar - -		9	[illegible]	
—— ground in oil	keg	4 25	4 50	
Leather, sole -	lb.	32		
—— upper - -	side	4	4 50	
Meal - -	bush	65	70	
Molasses - -	gal.	38	40	
Oil, Linseed - -		1 25		sales
—— Fish - -		50		
Naval Stores, Tar	bbl.	1		dull
—— Pitch -		1 30	1 35	
—— Rosin -		1 10	1 25	
—— Turpentine		1 85		
—— do. Spirits	gal.	35		
Pork, cargo -	bbl.	12		nominal
—— mess - -		14		
—— green - -	cwt.	5		sales
Peas, Black eyed	bush	60		
—— Red - -		40	45	
Rum, Jamaica -	gal.	90	1	dull
—— W. I. - -		70	75	
—— American -		40	42	
Salt, Allum -	bush	70		sales
—— Fine - -		60		
Sugar, Loaf -	lb.	18	20	
—— Lump -		16		sales
—— Brown -		10	12	
Steel, Blistered -		10	15	
—— German -		18	20	
Tallow - -		10		
Tobacco Manufac.	cwt.	13		
—— Leaf -		4	5	
Wine, Madeira -	gal.	3		
—— Teneriffe -		1 60	1 75	dull
—— Sherry -		1 60	2	
Whiskey - -		40		
Wheat - -	bush	1		nominal

$15 REWARD.

RAN-AWAY in July last, a negro woman named

RUTH.

She is about 30 years old, five feet one inch high, of a dark yellow complexion, was formerly owned by Moses Windley up Pungo swamp, where she was raised, and is now probably lurking,

The above reward will be paid on the delivery of said negro to the subscriber, near the Log-House landing, Pungo river, or securing her in jail so that I get her again.

All persons are forwarned from harboring, employing or carrying her off under the penalty of the law.

AXEM LANIER.

January 17——3t378

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner General Jackson,

And FOR SALE by the Subscriber,

4500 GALLONS of Marie-Galante

Molasses,

Of a superior quality.

JOHN AKENFORD.

Jan. 17.—tf378

To rent,

FOR the current year, the House at present occupied by Dr. David A. Telfair; possession given *immediately*—For terms, enquire of the Printer, or

D. A. TELFAIR.

Jan. 17.—tf 378

Town Tax.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all concerned, that unless the tax due for 1822 be paid him by the 17th February next (at which time he has to settle with the Commissioners), all property not then paid for, will be advertised for sale indiscriminately. All persons interested, who are desirous of saving cost, are respectfully requested to comply with this notice.

SAM. W. LUCAS, *T. T. C.*

Jan. 17—3t378

CHEAP GOODS.

THE *Subscribers have just received by the Sch. Deborah the following Goods which make their assortment complete, which they will sell very low, as they calculate on selling for nothing but Cash or in exchange for Turpentine, Tar, Cotton, Flooring Boards, Corn, Bees-wax, &c. &c.*

JAMAICA RUM,
W. I. do.
N. E. do.
COGNIAC BRANDY,
APPLE do.
GIN,
WHISKEY,
MADEIRA, L. P. TENERIFFE, MALAGA, & PORT } WINE
MOLASSES,
TURKS ISLAND SALT,
MUSCOVADO SUGAR, of an excellent quality.
LOAF & LUMP Do.
W. I. COFFEE,
DOMESTIC do.
SWEDES, ENGLISH & AMERICAN } IRON,
An Assortment of CASTINGS,
CORDAGE, patent & common.
CANVAS,
CHEESE,
BUTTER, (good family)
APPLES,
TOBACCO,
IRISH POTATOES, of a good quality for planting.
JUGS,
Scotch & Maccaboy SNUFF,
SNUFF in bladders,
POWDER, English & American.
SHOT,
FLAX,
SOAP,
CANDLES,
HATS,
SHOES,
SOAL LEATHER,
UPPER do.
New York mess & prime PORK,
do. do. BEEF,
CHOCOLATE,
TEA,
GLASS American,
do. German,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

They flatter themselves that they will be able constantly to keep on hand a general assortment of the above goods, of the best quality—those who may wish to purchase are respectfully invited to call and take a look at the goods as they are determined to sell on very moderate terms.

Burbank & Potts.

Jan. 9, 1823.—4w377.

WANTED

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.

POETRY.

"WHAT IS CHARITY?"

'Tis not to pause, when at my door,
A shivering brother stands;
To ask the *cause* that made him poor,
Or why he help demands—

'Tis not to spurn that brother's prayer,
For *faults* he once had known;
'Tis not leave him in despair,
And say that I have *none*.

The voice of CHARITY is kind—
She thinketh nothing wrong;
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor vaunteth with her tongue.

In penitence she placeth faith—
Hope smileth at her door;
Believeth first—then softly saith,
"*Go, Brother, sin no more!*"

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is Ireland likely to become the richest country in the world?

Because the capital is always Dublin (dubling.)

Why is the letter A like a honey suckle?

Because a B follows it.

Why is a love letter like a beef market?

Because there are tender lines in it.

What is that which is set upon the table and often cut but never eaten?

A pack of cards.

Why is the letter G like the battle of New Orleans?

Because it makes ghosts of hosts.

CREDITOR.

One that the law suffers to commit every sort of crime towards an unfortunate fellow being, short of assassination. He can incarcerate him in a loathsome prison with criminals, he can strip him of his last barrel of meal and bed of straw—he can murder him by inches, in exercising every species of cruelty *calculated* to drive him to despair and death, and finally he can glut his vengeance by *seizing his body on its way to the grave* All this barbarity is sanctioned by law and tolerated by religion in this our boasted land of liberty.

Homo homini lupue.

It is easy to take the Jew's forfeit of a pound of flesh, without incurring the imputation of barbarity, which was cast on him for that diverting joke. He was a mere mongrel at tormenting, to think of cutting it off with a knife—no! your true delicate way is to waste it off by degrees. For, has not every creditor, by the pleasant assistance of a prison, the legal right of taking ten or twenty pounds of christian flesh, in forfeit of his bond?

LUDICROUS ANECDOTE.

A certain Major H. a rich planter in the state of Virginia, was famous for his hospitality, and no less noted for the drollery which he practised on strangers, who often lodged at his house. One evening a gentleman passing through that part of the country, was informed of the Major's character, and determined to halt there until next morning. He accordingly stopped, and the humourist received him with his usual politeness. After the tea table was removed, they had conversed some time on different subjects, the Major asked the traveller if he could dance.—The other answered in the negative; but H. pretending to impute this answer to the stranger's modesty, insisted in the politest manner possible that he must certainly be an adept in that accomplishment and the Major assured him he should be highly gratified in seeing a specimen of his skill. The gentleman, much surprised at his host's importunity, obstinately persisted in denying the least knowledge of dancing, while Mr. H. as strenuously insisted on the contrary. He then ordered his negro boy to bring in his fiddle, and requested his guest to gratify him in dancing a reel, but the stranger begged he would excuse him. The Major having repeated his desires to see the gentleman dance, and finding he could not prevail upon him by entreaty, suddenly drew a pistol from his pocket, and presented it at the breast of the astonished traveller, swearing he must instantly obey him, or he would discharge its contents into his body. The stranger seeing the Major's resolution, was terrified into a compliance, and the music striking up, he fell to dancing with the gratest gravity imaginable, cursing the humour of his host from the bottom of his heart. Having exercised himself in this ridiculous manner, to the no small diversion of his host, till he was very much fatigued, he was about to sit down; but his tormentor, not yet satisfied with the FUN, presented his pistol a second time, assuring the dancer his performance had hitherto afforded so much entertainment, that he must continue it till further order. The poor intimidated stranger, seeing the earnestness with which his mischievous host repeated his demand, began again, till extreme fatigue compelled him to beg a momentary respite. The Major was inexorable, and compelled his panting guest to a further exercise of his limbs, till he was so far exhausted by fatigue that he could scarcely move.—The Major being at length fully satisfied with the FUN, liberated his prisoner about 12 o'clock at night, and retired from the room, leaving his pistol on the table. The instant the Major was out of sight, the traveller took possession of the pistol, examined it, and found it was not charged. He was doubly irritated when he found he had been so completely duped, and instantly resolved to retaliate on his entertainer in a manner he little expected; he therefore charged his pistol with powder and ball, which he happened to have about him, and on the Major's return, the guest requested to be gratified in his turn; but the Major with great good humour observed, that it was rather late for further diversion, and desired his guest to retire to bed. 'Sir,' said the other with great sang froid, 'I insist on your dancing:' the Major still excused himself; but his guest presenting the pistol at him, commanded him to begin instantly, or abide by the consequence. H. imagining the pistol was unloaded, smiled at this threat, and was going off: 'Stop, sir,' said the stranger, 'do not think to escape with impunity: you must know that I have charged the pistol, and indeed you must instantly obey, or expect the consequence.' He accordingly cocked the pistol, evincing a determined resolution to execute his threats, if not instantly obeyed. The Major, seeing by the resentment that sparkled in the eyes of his guest, he was in earnest, proceeded to action as soon as possible.

The poor negro, who had not enjoyed a minute's rest from 7 till 12 o'clock, thought the sport had ended with the first dance. but the gentleman, after bestowing a few curses on him for his laziness, ordered him to play a brisk tune for his master, who was desirous of trying his skill next. The musician alleged in vain his fatigue, and being repeatedly terrified with threats of immediate death if he did not proceed, he played as hard as he could, while his master was obliged to submit to this musical discipline. The poor Major was thus kept most sweatingly at work till break of day, when the traveller ordered his horse to be brought, and in the mean time kept the Major as close to his work as ever. His horse being ready, he prepared to mount, when the almost breathless Major insisted on his staying to breakfast, assuring himself happy in a further acquaintance with the gentleman; but the traveller, doubting the sincerity of his host's professions, thanked him very politely, assuring him that his kindness had already laid him under obligations he should not very soon forget; then discharging the pistol at the door, he pursued his journey with aching bones, but not a little pleased with having paid his host so well for his night's entertainment.

NOBLE EXAMPLE OF DISINTERESTEDNESS.

From Wilkes' History of the Persecutions of the Protestants in the South of France.

"To such an infamous perfection was the system of perjury and subornation carried, that twenty-six witnesses were found to sign and swear, that on the third of April, 1815, General Gilly, with his own hands, and before their eyes, took down the white flag at Nismes: though it was demonstrated that at the time the tri-colored flag was raised, he was 15 leagues from Nismes, and that he did not arrive there till three days after the event. Before tribunals, thus garnished, innocence had not even a chance of protection. General Gilly was too prudent to appear, and was condemned to death on the charge of contumacy. When the General quitted Nismes, he thought either of passing into a foreign country or of joining the army of the Loire, and it was long supposed that he had actually escaped. But it was impossible to gain any point or find any security; his only hope was in concealment. The attempt was desperate; a friend found him an asylum in the cottage of a peasant, but the peasant was a protestant, and the General was a catholic. "The step," said his friend, "merits consideration The General did not hesitate; the peasant was poor, and his own life might be sold at a great price; but he confided in his honor. He entered the cottage of a peasant of the canton of Aduze. The name of Perrier deserves to be recorded: he lives by his daily labor, but he displayed virtues which would adorn a throne. The fugitive was welcomed; his name was not asked. It was a time of proscription: his host would know nothing of him; it was enough that he was unfortunate and in danger. He was disguised and he passed for the cousin of Perrier The general is naturally amiable, and he made himself agreeable, sat by the fire, ea potatoes, and contented himself with miserable fare. For several months he preserved his retreat, though subject to frequent and imminent alarms. Often he heard the visitors of his host boast of having concealed General Gilly, and of being acquainted with the place of his concealment. Patroles were continually searching for him in the houses of protestants; often the General was obliged to leave his matrass, and, half naked, hide himself in the fields. Perrier, to avoid these dangers and inconveniences, made an underground passage, by which his guest might pass to an out-house constructed on the premises. The wife of Perrier could not endure that one who had seen better days, should live, as her family, on bread and vegetables, and she occasionally bought meat to regale the melancholy stranger. These purchases were so unusual that they excited attention; in a time of terror, danger is every where; it was suspected that Perrier had some one concealed; nightly visits were more frequent. In this state of agony, he sometimes complained of the hardness of his lot. Perrier one day returned from market, in a meditative mood, and after some enquiries from his anxious guest, he replied: "Why do you complain; you are fortunate compared with the poor wretches whose heads were cried on the market; Bruguier, he Pastor, at 2400 francs; Bresse, the Major, at 2400 francs; and General Gilly at 10,000!"

"Is it possible?" "Aye, it is certain." Gilly concealed his emotion; a momentary suspicion passed his mind; he appeared to reflect. "Perrier," said he, "I am weary of life; you are poor and want money; I know Gilly, and the place of his confinement; let us denounce him; I shall no doubt obtain my liberty, & you shall have the 10,000 francs. The old man stood speechless, as if petrified. His son, a gigantic peasant, 27 years of age, who had served in the army, rose from his chair, in which he had listened to the conversation, and in a tone not be described, said. "Sir, hitherto we thought you unfortunate but honest: we have respected your sorrow, and kept your secret; but since you are one of those wretched beings, who would inform of a fellow creature, and insure his death to save yourself, there is the door; and if you do not retire, I will throw you out of the window. Gilly hesitated; the peasant insisted; the General wished to explain, but he was seized by the collar. "Suppose I should be General Gilly," said the fugitive; the soldier paused. "And it is even so" he continued, "denounce me and the 10,000 franks are yours." The soldier threw himself on his neck; the family were dissolved in tears; they kissed his hands, his clothes: protested that they would never let him leave them, and that they would rather die than he should be arrested. In their kindness he was more secure than ever: but the cottage was more suspected, and he was at length obliged to seek another asylum. The family refused any indemnity for the expense he had occasioned them: and it was not till long after, that he decided them to accept an acknowledgment of the hospitality he had experienced. When the course of justice was more free, in 1820, General Gilly demanded to be tried, but there was nothing against him; and the Duke d'Angouleme conveyed to Madam Gilly the permission of the King for the return of her husband to the bosom of his country.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Respectfully inform the Public that they have entered into Copartnership under the Firm of

BURBANK & POTTS,

They occupy the Store on Water-Street heretofore occupied by A. Burbank—They have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good supply of

LIQUORS, GROCERIES, FURNITURE, HARD-WARE,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

And shall hope for a continuance of the favors of the former Friends and Customers of Abner Burbank.

Abner Burbank,
Joseph Potts.

Nov. 19, 1822—3i373

Blank Charter-Parties of Affreightment, for sale at this Office.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A *FEMALE ACADEMY at Farmwell Grove, Halifax County, under the charge of Mrs. Hines, offers more advantages for the Education of young Ladies, than any one the subscriber has ever seen. Mrs. Hines, to rare literary and ornamental accomplishments, unites the happy talent of enlisting the warmest affections of her pupils amid the most exemplary government, and of preparing young Ladies to enter on the stage of life, with minds richly imbued with every valuable accomplishment, and above all, carrying with them that retiring modesty and amiable deportment which adds charms to native loveliness in the female character.*

The School is located just at the margin of the Rocky lands, about 30 miles below Shockoe Springs, & is exceedingly healthy. And, although as yet but in its infancy, it contained this Session 28 young Ladies, chiefly from the Counties of Pitt, Edgecombe, Lenoir and Bertie; twenty-six of whom boarded in Mrs. Hines' own family, where Moral and Religious examples are seen every day, and where many others can be accommodated also.

The terms, are perhaps, lower than at any other Female Boarding School in the State, and can be known, as also the course of instruction and employment, by application either by letter or in person to

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

Dec. 5, 1822.——3m373

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD GLADLY SELL ON VERY REDUCED AND ACCOMODATING TERMS,

The following Property.

THE HOUSES & LOT IN WASHINGTON, *Commonly called the Buck Lot.* THE size of the House and convenient arrangement of the Out Houses and Lot; and withall the contiguity of this property to the *business* part of the Town, gives it many advantages.

Also the HOUSE & LOT thereto adjoining, known by the name of the John Dan Lot.

ALSO That commodious and elegant Villa, where the subscriber now resides, one mile from Washington, called Bagatelle.

ALSO, One third of the Broad Creek MILL SCITE, Materials and Three Hundred acres of Land adjoining, late the residence of Doctor Magimpsey.

ALSO, Near Six Hundred acres of valuable *timbered* LAND, within 2 1-2 miles of Washington; this is peculiarly valuable, having a vast stock of Naval Store resources, a quantity of very valuable Pine Timber, and a beautiful Scite for a Mill to saw it—and navigation to Washington.—If application be made to me, great Bargains can be had in any of this property.

JOSEPH B. HINTON

Nov. 28, 1822.——372

NEW GOODS.

J. MASTIN & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK AND PHILAD.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS

Among which are

Superfine and common Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Rose and point Blankets,
Worsted Hose, Lambswool Socks,
Ladies Cotton Hose,
Do. black & white Silk do.
Plain black and color'd Bombazetts,
Circassian Plaids,
Cambrick, Mull Mull & Book Muslins,
Calicoes, Irish Linnens,
Cotton Shirtings—Domestics,
Ribbons of the latest fashions,
Ladies Kid & Silk Gloves,
Do. Morocco & Leather Shoes,
Straw Bonnets,
Fur & Wool Hats, &c. &c.

Also,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery & Crockeware,

Philadelphia superfine Flour,
Virginia manufact. Tobacco by the keg.
All of which they will sell at reduced prices

For Cash.

Washington, N. C. Dec. 1822.—tf373